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Moscow, March 12.

THE Czar has received an account from his Ambassador at the Dyet in *Poland*, that the States of that Kingdom have resolved to close with the Overtures made on the part of the Czar for the carrying on the War against the Turks; and that other Princes our Neighbors, may likewise join their Forces against the common Enemy, the Czar is going to send Ambassadors to *Sueden*, *Denmark*, and *Brandenburg*, to exhort them to a Peace, and to offer his Mediation for effecting it, that so they may be at leisure to employ their Arms for the good of Christendom; and to this end the Ambassador who is now in *Poland*, is ordered to go on to the Court at *Vienna*, to make the like propositions there.

Vienna, April 18. Yesterday the Peace between the Emperor and *France* was published here; so that now it's expected Prince *William* of *Furstemberg* will be restored to his liberty, which will doubtless be very welcome to him after an imprisonment of so many years. The Emperor we are told intends to employ most of his Forces, which acted against the French, in *Hungary*, and 10000 men are already come to *Egra* in *Bohemia*, from whence they are to continue their march towards *Hungary*. The Duke of *Lorrain* it's said is to command the Imperial Forces in that Kingdom, and that Count *Leslie* and Count *Strasoldo* will act with separate Bodies, but under his Highnesses command, who is accordingly expected here very suddenly.

Copenhagen, April 29. We hear nothing farther concerning the death of the King of *Sueden*, so that now very few or none believe it, yet that which seems to give a suspition, is, that the Suedes will not of late suffer any stranger to come into their Camp, or into any of their places, so that Lieutenant-Colonel *Rantzaw*, who during this Cessation, went to look after some private affairs of his own at *Christianstadt*, could not be permitted to enter into the Town, but was forced to return; what the reason of this great caution may be, we cannot learn, some imagine it is, the better to conceal the death of the King.

Hamburg, May 2. The Bishop of *Munster* having sent several Ministers to the King of *Denmark* to demand the return of his Troops, which are in his Majesties service, but hitherto without obtaining any satisfactory Answer; we have this day an account, that the Troops of the said Bishop are fallen into the Country of *Oldenburg* and *Delmenhorst*, with resolution to remain there till the said Troops in the service of *Denmark* be sent back. The Electors of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* have sent, as we are informed, to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to offer their interposition for the putting an end to the present War between him and the Crowns of *France* and *Sueden*, but we hear not yet whether his Electoral Highness has accepted of it. From *Riga* our Letters inform us, that the Suedes are certainly recruiting their Army in *Livonia*, with intention to re-visit *Prussia*. And from *Poland* they write, that the Dyet at *Grodno* was ended, after having resolved to enter into a defensive Alliance with the Czar of *Moscovy*, in order to the War with their joint Forces against the Turks.

Nimeguen, May 4. In our last we gave you an account of the Overtures that had been made for the prolonging the Cessation of Arms between the French and the Brandenburgs, and that Monsieur *Spaen* was expected here from *Wesel*; what we can at present tell you, is, That the said Monsieur *Spaen* not coming hither at the time appointed, the Ambassadors of *France* and *Brandenburg* resolved to go and meet him at a place called *Zante*, about 8 or 9 miles from hence; accordingly they parted hence the second instant, and after several Conferences with him, they finally agreed, That the Elector of *Brandenburg*, to manifest his sincere desire of Peace, and that nothing should be wanting on his part which may hasten the conclusion of it, will put *Wesel* and *Lipstadt* into the hands of the French, to be kept by them till the Peace be made, and then to be restored to his Electoral Highness. That the *Brandenburg* Troops, which are at present in those places, shall march out the 9th instant, and the same day 4000 French shall be received into *Wesel*, and 2000 more into *Lipstadt*, who are to be conducted from *Urdingen* by a Commissary appointed by Monsieur *Spaen*. That an Inventory be taken of the Artillery, Ammunition, &c. that are left there. That nothing may be embezled, but all restored with the places. That the French shall not concern themselves with any matters relating to the Civil Government, or the Church. That such Inhabitants as desire to remove from thence, shall have free liberty so to do: And that there may be time for the treating and concluding the Peace, the Cessation of Arms shall be prolonged for 15 days, reckoning from this day.

Amsterdam, May 5. From *Nimeguen* we have an account, that the *French* and *Brandenburg* Ambassadors had agreed to prolong the Cessation till the 20 instant exclusive, upon condition that the Elector put *Wesel* and *Lipstadt* into the hands of the French, to be kept by them till the Peace be concluded; and that accordingly 4000 French were to be put into *Wesel*, and 2000 into *Lipstadt*. This is look't upon by every body as a certain argument of the Elector of *Brandenburgs* desiring a Peace, which it's not doubted but will now be speedily concluded.

Hague, May 5. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses parted from hence for *Brussels*, the Prince of *Orange* accompanying them to *Rotterdam*. The States have refused to restore to Monsieur *Witquefort*, who lately made his escape out of Prison, his Papers, which the Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell* had by Letter desired of them. The Sieur *Van Beuningen*, Ambassador